A GEORGIA CAMP MEETING

RELIGION, GOOD FARE, SOME POLI-JICS, AND A LITTLE SPARKING.

Close Sleeping Quarters in the Family Cabine, and if a Hairpin Brops Into the Thick Carpet of Straw It Is Lost Forever-The "Sporty" Young Farmer. ATLANTA, Sept. 4.—Each return of autumn throughout the far Southern States finds the residents of the rural districts all excitement with preparations for the yearly camp meeting. Housewives are busy in cooking, and the men folks are out in force patching up their little tent huts and the great tabernacle that will seat

some 1,500 souls. One especial camp ground now stands on the very spot where a number of episodes in Gen. Longstreet's amusing book, "Georgia Scenes," were enacted. A picturesque place it is on the creek bank at Jacksonboro Bridge, near the Savannah River.

The great tabernacie is just a huge shed with the ground for its floor. Pine benches, innocent of backs, stand in close rows on each side of the wide middle aisle. A high pulpit at the further end completes the picture. According to the first and sternest of camp meeting laws, the good brothers and sisters must never sit to-That main aisle is the dividing line, berond which neither must trespass. Oh, the mortification of some daring youth who has risked all to sit by his lady love in a far dark corner! He is called up and reprimanded amid a general titter. He never offends a second time. The tabernacle is the centre around which the tiny tent huts are built, forming a great open square.

Unique and most uncomfortable are those family cabins called tents down here. They contain just two large rooms and a broad hall between. The dirt floor is strewn over with fine straw. Partitioned off from the centre hall, the partition being only as high as one's head, are

partition being only as high as one's head, are the two bedrooms. One side is for women, the other for men. There are no windows, no closets, and no chairs. The cracks between the log walls and the rafters overhead give the only hope of air and light. But how do you sleep? The process is just a bit thresome, especially if you are a woman.

You see that long table around two sides of the apartment? Mattresses and bedding are laid upon it in close succession. How many could it accommodate? Well, any number from eleven to thirty-three, if they are compressed. Under the aforesaid table the fair lassies and matrons must crowd their satchels, trunks, and bandboxes. A small pine table Issses and mairons must crowd their satchels, trunks, and bandboxes. A small pine table with a cracked mirror hung above it, a homemade quilt stretched in front of the door space, and you have the dormitory complete. Think of the task of robing or disrobing in such a place! That one candle will splutter and drop tallow all over. Bathing, further than a dab in the little tin basin, is quite out of the question. Think of the exasperation of losing one's hairthe little tin basin, is quite out of the question. Think of the exasperation of losing one's hairpins and toothbrush down in that thick pine straw! The wind whistling through those cracks will give you a fresh cold every night, and somehow the mattresses have a faculty of dividing and leaving you on the hard boards beneath.

The wide hallway serves as both parlor and dining room. A long table occupies most of the space. Two long benches on the sides are pulled up to the table in lieu of chairs at meal time. One must learn the art of slipping in on the benches at meals. All form in a line and sidle slong, then plump down and draw up that bench in combined effort.

The cooking is an important feature. Behind each tent, all day long, this process is in operation. Huge pots of rice, sweet potatoes, hominy, and coffee are boiled, each over its separate little fire of pine knots. The old negro mammies are stirring, tasting, and quarrelling all the while. The fagot piles at night add their share to the scene. Tail stands, with fat pitch and logs piled high upon them, supply a lurid light all over the camp grounds. One's choked by the smoke and fumigated everywhere.

The "middlin" church members attend perhaps three or four meetings each day, the gay young belies and beaux only one, or more likely, none at all. What a time the young couples have! Collected in merry groups on the bridge, or fishing down the creek in little bateaux; driving fast horses, or strolling in the tarrow cowpaths up the swamp. Out of sight and hearing of the strict eiders, you can always catch up with the "sportry" young farmers racing their pet horses. The races usually are followed by horse trading.

The small boy spends his happy day "in the small boy spends his happy day "in

with the "sporty" young farmers racing their pet horses. The races usually are followed by horse trading.

The small boy spends his happy day "in swimmin," minus raiment. The majority of deserters from the camp ground, the "politics set," squat around against trees or stumps, shaving the proverbial stick, while exchanging views on the sliver question. Occasionally they will mention the cotton "crap," but they soon rever, to politics. Meanwhile the housewises their vegetable gardens and how

discuss their vegetable gardens and how to make sausages, and, horrors! many a one rube a snuff stick! A sharp lookout is necessary on the part of these varied groups to elude the missionary preachers who are sent out to bring the "stray sneep" back to the tabernadle. Then there is the seeker. Have you ever watched his course? He determines before camp meeting that he will "get religion." Wherendon he devoutly attends every meeting. All the preachers pray ovenly for him, and

deeds, was Maggie Krum. Naylor was arrested at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning as he was about to jump from the roof of 14 Amsterdam avenue, the house in which Maggie Krum lives. About 3 o'clock a policeman saw three evil-looking men sneak cautiously to the front of Otto Cato's grocery, at Sixtleth street front of Otto Cato's grocery, at Sixtleth atreet and Amsterdam avenue. Cato had a large quantity of fruit in boxes piled upon the stoop of his store. The men seized a box and were stealing quietly away when they saw the po-ideman and ran to it Amsterdam avenue. The policeman followed them.

Two of the men dashed past him in the dark-ness and escaped. The third, who proved to be Naylor, ran up stairs and out upon the roof. The officer followed, reaching there in time to catch Naylor as he was about to turn down

catch Naylor as he was about to jump down apon the roof of the adjacent house. After locking his prisoner up the policeman returned to No. 14 to search for the atolen fruit. His suspicions were directed toward single Krum as he had seen her in the hallway when the theves ran out. He stationed himself opposite her door and kept watch.

About 4 o'clock the gas was lighted in the front room and the policeman knocked on the door. There was no response, but the light was extinguished instantly. The officer kept watch until daylight. Then he saw the fruit bores, containing pears and grapes, upon the freescape of the woman's rooms. She disclaimed all knowledge of them or how they came to be there.

there.

Maggie Krum is said to have an income from real estate and cash left her by her mother, who died several years ago. The police know nothing ill of her. When she was arraigned Magistrate Flammer concluded that the evidence would not warrant holding her. but he committed Naylor in \$300 ball to answer.

Smuggling Chinamen Across the Border

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 5 .- According to reports here, and they are borne out by the reent actions of Chinese Customs Inspector O'Meera, there has been all summer a systematic smuggling of Chinamen from St. Catherines, Ont., to Chippewa, Ont., frem where the Celestials were rowed across to the American side at a point between Schlosser Dock, in this city, and La Salle. From there they have been taken under cover of durkness to a Tonawanda laundry, and after being kept there for some time, have been liberated one by one, some of them going to Buffalo and some to itochester and other cities. The game has been a very clever one, and only came to the ears of the Chinese inspectors here by accident. It is thought that arrests will follow in a day or two. Chinese inspector O'Meera for the past four nights has kept constant watch on the upper river. The smuggler is known to be a white man. erines, Ont., to Chippewa, Ont., from where the

Company E of the Twelfth Visit Their Captain.

Company E of the Twelfth Regiment, about forty strong, left the city yesterday afternoon for a two-day camp at Dobbs Ferry. The com-pany went on the invitation of their Captain, william Judson, and will camp on the grounds of the Judson estate.

ILLINOIS AND RENTUCKY.

Their Prominence in Supplying Part; Standard Bearers for National Elections. The two States that furnish forth the Palmer and Buckner ticket have long been prolific in nominees for the Presidency. Kentucky began her record in 1824, when Clay polled a fair popular vote and received the support of all the electors of Ohio, Kentucky, and Missouri, besides four of those from New York, making 37 in all. In 1832 he was also the chief candidate against Jackson, polling 530,-189 votes to the latter's 687,502, although only 49 electoral votes to the victor's 219. In 1844 he was beaten for the third and last time, pelling 1,299,068 votes against Polk's 1,337,243, and receiving 105 electoral votes out of a total

of 275. But meantime Kentucky had already fur nished a Vice-President in Richard M. Johnson on the Van Buren ticket of 1836. Van Buren had 170 electoral votes against 124 for his opponents combined, but Virginia's 23 votes were turned for Vice-President to another Democrat, William Smith of Alabams. This left Johnson, of course, with only 147 votes, and his oppo nents, including Smith, also aggregated exactly 147, so that there was no majority, whereupon the Senate elected Johnson. In the next election Van nuren and Johnson ran together again, and were overwhelmingly defeated by Harrison and Tyler. In 1848 Kentucky furnished another nominee for Vice-President. William O. Butler, who ran with Cass against the Whig ticket of Taylor and Fillmore, and

William O. Butler, who ran with Cass against the Whig ticket of Taylor and Fillmore, and was badly beaten.

Yet again, in 1856, Kentucky brought forward a candidate for Vice-President in John C. Breckinridge, who was elected with Buchanan, beating the Republican ticket of Fremont and Dayton by nearly half a million votes, and polling 172 electoral votes against 122 for the two other candidates. In 1860 Brackinridge ran for President, but was only placed third on the popular vote, with 1,866,362 for Lincoln, 1,375,157 for Douglas, 846,763 for Breckinridge, and 589,581 for Bell. But among the electors Breckinridge stood second, with 72 votes, against Lincoln's 180, Douglas 12, and Bell's 39.

It will be noted as a remarkable fact that in every Presidential election except one, from 1824 to 1860 inclusive, Kentucky had a prominent party candidate either for Fresident or for Vice-President. But from 1860 up to Gen. Buckner's nomination this year her only representative has been Bramlette and Machen, who received three and one electoral votes respectively for Vice-President in the general breaking up of the Greeley strength in 1872, and Green Clay Smith, who polled 9,322 Prohibition votes out of over 4,400,000 in 1876. Illinois has also been a famous nome of nominees for the chief offices. And yet, though admitted to the Union in 1818, her lirst essay in that respect was not until 1880. Then any neglect was atoned for by giving her two leading candidates, Lincoln and Douglas, with the results just described. Lincoln was relected in 1864 by more than 400,000 majority over McCleilan in the popular and by 212 against 21 in the electoral vote. The line of Illinoisians was carried on through the next two elections by Grant's successive victories over Seymour in 1868 and over Greeley in Illinoisians was carried on through the next two elections by Grant's successive victories over Seymour in 1868 and over Greeley in 1872 by very large majorities. In the latter year David Davis of Illinois got one electoral vute for President.

In 1873 J. B. Walker, the American party candidate, halling from Illinois, polled 2,930 votes. In 1884 John A. Logan, on the ticket with Blaine, fought a close contest with Grover Cleveland, polling 4,848,334 bonular votes.

with Biaine, fought a close contest with Grover Cleveland, politing 4,848,334 popular votes against the latter's 4,911,017, and 182 electoral votes against 219. In 1888 A. J. Streeter and R. H. Cowdry, who polied 148,105 and 2,808 votes respectively on labor tlekets, were the only filinois representatives, but in 1892 lilinois furnished in Adlai E. Stevenson a successful candidate for the Vice-Presidency. Thus she has had a run of nominees in the thirty-six years from 1860 to now as noticeable as Kentucky's from 1824 to 1860.

THE PERMIT DIDN'T GO.

fen and Bridge Contractor Hopper. Michael Kennedy, laborer, of 1,976 Third avenue, was held in \$100 bail in Morrisania Court yesterday on a charge of stealing forty tons of paving stones. Tals is the first move in what may prove a pitched battle between Louis F. Haffen, Commissioner of Street Improvements north of the Harlem River, and Isaac A. Hopper, who is constructing the bridge which is to span the Harlem River in a line with Third avenue. Two weeks ago Mr. Hopcurbstones in Third avenue from the Harlem River to 137th street, in preparation for the work of building the Morrisania approach to the bridge.

Mr. Hopper says that a clause in his contract gives him the right to all the material which is to be removed to make room for

watched his course? He determines before camp meeting that he will "get religion."
Whereupon he devoutly attends every meeting. All the preachers pray openly for him, and naualy an arm of some already converted brother is affectionately thrown around his neck. The seeker regularly goes no to be prayed for under any and every proposition from the exhorters. He kneels and weeps by the hour in earnest anxiety for the "change of heart" to come to him. When at length he feels that he is converted, what a religious hallelujah does he create! Clapping of hands, shouting, and monotonous rocking.

These are happy days for the poor Methodist circuit rider. He forgets hard times and his life struggle to feed and bring up is the straight and narrow path of righteoinesses those nine lawiess offspring at home. For the time being he reveis in the rare luxury of chicken ple and rice pudding. He preaches his very test sermon with much éclait and goes about in the congregation pleading with well-known "lost sinners" to turn now, ere it be too late.

Many are that regrectful fare eils spoken when the colored wagons he include the reveil fare his covered wagons the include he reveils the foot the covered wagons and they begin their homeward journey to their different farms, miles away. Once more allence and they begin their homeward journey to their different farms, miles away. Once more allence and they begin their homeward journey to their different farms, miles away. Once more allence and they begin their homeward journey to their different farms, miles away. Once more allence and they begin their homeward journey to their different farms, miles away. Once more allence and they begin their homeward journey to their different farms, miles away. Once more allence and they begin their homeward journey to their different farms, miles away. Once more allence and they begin their homeward journey to their different farms, miles away. Once more allence and they begin their homeward journey to their different farms, miles away. Once mo

BAYONNE CHURCH TROUBLE OVER. Father Killeen Renounces His Parish and Becomes a Pensioner.

The long-existing difficulties over parish af-fairs in Bayonne between Bishop Wigger of Newark and the Rev. Father Thomas M. killeen, the deposed rector of St. Mary's Star of the Sea Roman Catholic Church at Bergen Point, are in all probability settled. Authentic information to this effect became public yester-day through the following letters received in Bayonne from the Rev. Father Burtsell, rector of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church at Ron-dout, who has been acting as Father Killeen's

REV. AND DEAR FATHER KILLERS: The unfortunate REV. AND DEAR FATHER KILLERS: The unfortunate disaffection of a number of your parishioners is, to my mind, and to that of my diocese council, sufficient reason for my requiring from you the renunciation of St Mary's parish in flayoner. The explanations given by you amply suffice to remove the misconceptions which resulted from some of your actions. Your prestly moral character has not seen towned by any self-founded suspicion. Your past year efficient work for the temporal and shribination; yet for some time i have been convinced that your age and infirmities are in the way of further needed improvements. I am confident that you can made in increase the disaffection which prevents a number of parishioners from benediting by your ministry. your age and provements. I am confident that you can not remove the disaffection whice prevents a number of partializationers from benching by your ministry. Your age and infirmation are such, as it may judgment, to justify me in not assigning you to the active charge of another mission methods of a mission yearly pension of \$800 from the diocess will be assigned you for your maintenance, during the assigned you for your maintenance furing the assigned your of your lie, parable quarterly or monthly, at your option. You will, of course, retain the tendent faculties of priests, alove all that of celebrating mass in the diocese and proper facilities will sugranted you in their exercise. With best wishes I remain, yours very almost it. With best wishes I remain, yours very almost it.

Seron Hall Colling, Bouth Grange, N. J. Aug. 29, 1806.

Father Killeen's friends in Bayonne consider Bishop Wigner's letter a complete vindication of the venerable priest from the charges origi-nated against him.

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 5 .- The school question was under consideration in the Manitoba Cabinet yesterday. "It is hoped," said Frenier or Greenway, "that a settlement will be reached, but before that it may be necessary that further conference take place with the Bominion Government. If it is settled I have no doubt it will be on a basis quite satisfactory to the people of Manitoba."

THE REAL MONEY POWER. BANK PRESIDENT CORNWELL SATS IT IS THE WAGE EARNERS,

And that Is Why the Money Power Is for Gold-Hankers Are Morely Trantees of the People's Money, Employed on Salary

Mr. Bryan's Ignorance About Banking BUPPALO, Sept. 5.-Mr. William C. Cornwell, President of the City Bank, Buffalo, addressed the School of Finance here to-night on the money question. Mr. Cornwell used partly the arguments from his pamphlet on "Green backs; the Silver Trouble and its Causes. He spoke in part as follows:

"I do not hesitate to say that the money power is for McKiniey and the gold standard. But I follow this up with the inquiry, What is the mone; power in this country? and with this reply: The money power is the power that furnishes and controls the cash and the eash credits of the United States. This power is concentrated in the hands of the banks, the can assocations, the mortgage companies, and the insurance companies. There are a few individual banks, but they are in a small major

The capital is generally furnished by hundreds of people, most of them in moderate circumstances, who take shares of stock and put in the money to start with. The greater part of the bank's money is, however, the property of small depositors and business men, hundreds and thousands of them for each bank, and the average amount placed on deposit by each is small. Taken altogether, however, the whole makes up a very large sum which the bank officer is expected to loan out and invest safe ly, but must always be ready to pay back to the depositor in cash. The banker, then, against whom we hear so much abuse from ignorant quarters, is the paid servant who tion, the interests of thousands of people in each institution, and, although he must have more experience than the man who digs. or the man who takes care of horses, he is never-"When Mr. Bryan was in Buffalo he took

theless a hired man.

"When Mr. Bryan was in Buffalo he took special pains to stigmatize bankers, but in his speech in New York, and in all his speeches, he has shown such great ignorance on the subject of banking that I am inclined to think that it is his age more than anything else that is at fault. Youth is a magnificent quality, but it is better on a ranch than in an executive chair, especially if such things are said, as have to be, concerning Mr. Bryan, namely, for instance, that what he knows about finance is not so, and that ir, all his ninety-seven speeches in the enemy's country, not one of his arguments will stand the test of caim, cool investigation, based on facts and experience.

"The bankers of the United States are mainly trustees of the people's money, employed on salary, and expected to so conduct the affairs of the bank that the greatest benefit will come to their stockholders, to their depositors, to the whole business of the locality by means of careful loaning. Each bank, savings bank, and trust company is made up in about the same way, Let us take them all together, and add the building and loan associations, which come under the same class, and you have in round figures \$5,350,000,000, owned by 10,000,000 of thrifty people—owning, many of them, only a few dollars apiece, and at the average of only about \$500 apiece. This is the money power.

average of only about \$500 apiece. This is the money power.

Listen. It is early morning in the great city. Do you hear that sound of footsteps on the cool stones—shuft, shuff—hundreds, thousands, stepping, stepping regularly, increasing through the marts and highways where commerce flows? These are they who carry the dinner rail, the laborers, the shep girls, the clerks, the vast army of the employed, millions and millions of them. This is the money power. They do not drive on the boulevards. They do not live lives of ease and luxury. They do service wherever commerce needs a willing hand, a clear head, a thritty soul. This is the money power. All there is of thrift, industry, virtue, the good, old-fashlored qualities that make a nation great—these are the qualities of this great army, the potentates of the dinner pail. They own the hundreds of millions in our savings banks. They hold the foremost dien upon the assets of our great life insurance commanies. They are the shareholders in the loan associations, and in the aggregate, each owning a little, are heavy stockholders in our great railway and industrial corporations. The country's wealth is distributed among them; they are relatively rich, and there never was a time in any age or any land when these wage earners received so much for their toil and could buy so much with what they received as they could from 1879 to 1890, when the gold basis in the United States was a sure thing and seven could from 1879 to 1890, when the gold basis in the United States was a sure thing and every body thought so. They are the money power; they are the industrious, thriffy, money saving people of this country. They furnish the cash and the cash credits which make the power,

against revolution.

It is a question of self-preservation. An attack has been made upon their property. An attempt is being made to get them to consent to cut in two the savings tof years—to take these dollars, for each of which they have given 100 cents in the sweat of the brow, and legislate half of it away. Do you think they will consent to this? The honesty and the

STOLE A DOCIOR'S TRUNK.

The Horse and Wagon the Thieves Used Had Been Stolen by Them, Too.

Thomas O'Brien of 46 Sixth avenue and Mathew Slattery of 238 West Twentieth street were held for trial yesterday in the Essex Market Court on charges of grand larceny. O'Brien, who is an ex-convict, was seen coming out of a pawn shop on First avenue by two detectives, and they followed him to a stable at 309 East Eleventh street, where he was joined by Slattery. In the stable was a trunk which they had opened, and the contents of which

they had opened, and the contents of which they were examining when placed under arrest by the detectives. The trunk was labelled "Dr. Henry Campbell Reynolds, 227 West Ninetecth street," and had been shipped from Marlboro, Mass.

O'Brien confessed that the trunk was stolen. He said that last Tuesday he and Farrell stole a horse in Twelfth street belonging to Jacob Steinmuller of 426 East Fourteenth street. They took the horse and hitched it to a truck helonging to John Mitchell, a feed dealer of Seventh street and Avenue D. Then they drove to Pier 2, North River, where they stole the trunk, It contained goods valued at \$300. The horse and truck were found in the stable where the trunk was.

DROWSY FISHERMAN DROWNED. Thomas McCanana and His Companion Feli from a Pier While Half Asleep.

Thomas McCannan, 29 years old, of 550 West Forty-third street, was drowned in the North River yesterday morning while fishing at the foot of West Fortieth street. He was with Francis O'Malley, 57 years old, of 457 West Forty-first street, who also fell off the pier, but succeeded in clambering back again. The men went to the pier at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. They sat with their legs hanging over the site, and it chanced that McCannan was directly over the water while O'Malley was sitting over a canal boat.

They were sleety, and several times McCannan doze. O'Malley tried to keep watch of him, but was sleepy himself. He was only half awake when he heard a splash and was so startled that he tumbled off the pier. He fell into the zoow and shouted loadly for help. Several policemen heard him. O'Malley told them what had happened and ropes and poles were yrocured. A long search was made, but no trace of the body of McCannan could be found. succeeded in clambering back again. The men

A FAMILY ON A DEBAUCH.

One Hon Dies of Delirium, Another In Dy-BUFFALO, Sept. 5. - As the result of nearly a week of debauchery, William H. Rayment, scion of a prominent English family, lies dead in an undertaker's establishment, his brother Ed-ward is at the point of death, and their mother and sister Emilie are in a precarious condition. The Rayments came here last week from Lewis-The Rayments came here last week from Lewiston, where they have lived for five years, and took rooms at the "teafford House. They immediately began their debauch, which continued until all were completely prostrated. William died from delirim tremets and Edward is suffering with the same malady. The family were on their way to Bermuda and had plenty of movey. The Rayments came from England in Islica and settled in Lewiston. They lived a retired life, and it was known that they were dissipated. Col. Rayment, the father, died in 1893. The mother is about 60 years old, the daughter 40, and Edward 35. The dead son was the youngest, about 25.

Sinte Troops at Rife Practice.

ALBANY, Sept. 5 .- An exciting contest for the

THE SCATTERED REDSKINS.

Indians to Be Found in Nearly Every The Indians under jurisdiction of the United States are divided with very little sentiment into two classes—the taxed Indians and the Indians not taxed. The taxed Indians are those who are recognized by law as civilized; the untaxed Indians are those who are regarded by law as savages, the test of civilization established by Uncle Sam's Govern-

body else, taxes,

ment being, in the case of Indians, but of no-There are in all the United States a quarter

of a million of Indians at present, and of these about 60,000 come under the designation of civilized Indians (taxed) and 190,000 are barbarian Indians or savages (untaxed). The theory of the law appears to be that when an Indian knows enough to pay taxes or to be subject to taxation then he is civilized. When he refrains from paying taxes. or has no money to pay them with, then he is not civilized. There are 66,000 Indians in the Indian Territory maintaining a seprate tribal government of their own, independent of the laws of the United States (except so far as their actions affect American citizens), but who have not the right to vote to participate in political matters, or to leave their respective nations. In addition to these Indians under tribal government, there are 8,000 other Indians in the Indian Territory and a number scattered over some of the other Territories, 20,000 in New Mexico (8,500 of them civilized), 18,000 in Arizona (1,500 of them civilized), and 5,600 in Okla-homa (ten returned by the census as civil-ized).

(8,500 of them civilized), 16,000 in Arizona (1,500 of them civilized), and 5,600 in Oklahoma (ten returned by the census as civilized).

This list does not exhaust the number of Indians in the United States, for nearly every State has a few-some civilized and taxed, some barbarian and untaxed. By the last Federal report, for instance, there were four Indians in Delaware—all civilized. There was one Indian in Illinois, the condition of whose civilization was not reported, and there were twenty-eight civilized Indians in New York (most of them on Long Island) exclusive of 723 more or less civilized Indians in the various counties of the State in addition to the Indians of the Six Nations on reservations, the largest of which is in the vicinity of Syracuse. The Indians of the Six Nations included by the last report 5,300 persons, though at one, time the total number was 12,000. By the last report there were 550 indians in Maine, 424 in Massachusetts, 180 in Rhode Island, 228 in Connecticut, 94 in New Hamsphire. The census of West Virginia returned nine Indians within that State, but the neighboring State of North Carolina had 1,514; South Carolina, 173; Alabama, 750, and Mississippi. 2,036. There are but vestiges of the once numerous Indian population of Florida, and Texas has fewer than 700. The Pacific coast States, however, continue to have fairly large Indian population. All the trans-Mississippi States have a resident Indian population (Montana has 10,000; but the neighboring State of North Carolina, All the trans-Mississippi States have a resident Indian population (Montana has 10,000; but the Office Coast States, however, continue to have fairly large Indian population, there being 15,000 in Office, 300 in Indiana, and 100 in Kentrans-Mississippi States have a resident Indian population (Montana has 10,000; but the Office Coast States have shave few, there being 200 in Office, 300 in Indiana, and 100 in Kentrans-Mississipi States have a resident Indian population on the Indian population on item of the Ind

SPANISH-AMERICAN NEWS.

The Election in Chill-Affairs in Peru, Ecandor, and Other Republics.

By a close vote the contested election for President of Chili has been decided in favor of the Conservative or Clerical candidate, Frederico Errazuriz. In making this decision, by a vote of 62 against 60, the Congress ignored the charges of fraud and bribery in the election which had been proven against the candidate, and permitted the case to be determined by the vote of the candidate's brother, who is a member of the Congress. As soon as the decision was announced the military garrison at Santiago was put 'n condition to suppress any hostile demonstration that might be made by the Liberal party, whose candidate had been Rafael fives. The President now in authority was offended because Errazuriz resorted to unlawful means for securing success, but he felt bound to preserve order and to recognize the action of the Congress. The peace of Peru is endangered, and the Liberals may yet prevent Errazuriz from getting the office of President. and permitted the case to be determined by

The apprehencions of a revolutionary uprising in Colombia which disturbed the country during the summer have been allayed. The military and other measures that were put in force for the suppression of any outbreak have served as a warning to the enemics of the existing Government. They have not, however, miticated the animosity of the Liberal party toward President Caro, whose arbitrary conduct in political affairs has made him exceedingly unpopular.

The revolutionary Government of Ecuador is already striving to introduce many reforms. There are to be improvements in the adminisration of the laws. There are to be changes in the school system, for the advancement of popular education. The public finances are to be brought into a more satisfactory condition. The army is to be held in more comblete subjection to the civil authorities. Measures for the enlargement of commerce are to be adopted. The country's industries are to be develored by legislation. A serious effort is to be made to set let the boundary disputes with Peru and Colombia. Peace is to be maintained with a strong hand. The activity of President Alfare since he attained power has been even greater than it was wille be waged war for the Presidency. He is surepit the aid of Congress in all his undertakines, and seems to have the support of a great majority of the people.

Both Costa Rica and Colombia have passed laws prohibiting the importation of foreign silver. There are disputes over the financial question in at least a half of the countries of Spanish-America. The revenues of the most prosperous one among them all, Argentina, have been seriously affected this year by the changes in the relative power of the precious metals. The Finance Minister there has been unable to establish satisfactory relations be-tween gold and currency.

In Mexico there is increasing activity in railroad construction, which has received new encouragement from the Government. President Diaz is the most energetic promoter of railroads schemes, in which British capitalists are the chief investors. Both the money and the naterial, principally locomotives and steel rails, are supplied by England. There are yet plenty of opportunities for British enterprise in the Southern and western States of Mexico.

When the rebellion in northern Peru broke out three months ago the quelling of it had to be postponed because of the difficulty of transporting a military force across the mountains to the scene of the troubles. A maritime expedition, consisting of a nava vessel carrying troops, was fitted out to go to the disturbed region by way of Brazil, the vessel proceeding down the west coast of South America, then through the Strait of Magellan, next up the east coast to the Amazon, and finally along that river to Peruvian territory, the total distance to be travelled being over 10,000 miles. Before the expedition could reach its destination the rebsi leader had surrendered. The Government at Lima, however, has reason to expect another revolt in the same province and has prepared a new expedition, which is to proceed northward, cross the Isthmus of Panama, advance toward the Amazon, and ascend the river as far as northeastern Feru. The disturbed province, which has to be reached in this roundabout way, is less than 1,000 miles from the Peruvian capital. the disturbed region by way of Brazil, the

It is reported that the Queen of England has been invited by the Governments of Ar-gentine and Chili to act as arbitrator in the boundary dispute which exists between them A recent despatch from Santiago brought the information that Chilt had asked the friendly offices of France in arranging for the payment of the Dreyfus claims. Since President Cleveland arbitrated the bound-ary dispute between Argentine and Brazil, his services as an arbitrator have not been in demand.

Princess of the Dominions Order.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Sister Hildegarde, who established St. Mary's Academy here in 1883, and has since been in charge of the institution, has been elected Princess of the Dominican Order of the East, with headquarters at 137 to 143 Second street. New York city, and will have jurisdiction over fourteen convents. She was born in Covington, ky, and made her re-ligious yows a year after entering a Dominican

A Count in the Aicobolic Ward.

Count Gebnardt Von Blucher, who left his home at 164 East Ninety-second street several days ago leaving a letter in which he threatened to commit suicide, was taken to Hellevue Hos-pital by his wife and placed in the alcoholic ward yesterday. The Count is suffering from the morphine habit.

BRAVE YONKERS FIREMEN. THEY SAVE TENEMENT DWELLERS BY ROPE AND LADDER.

> Early Morning Biaze that Threatened the Lives of Nine Families—The Building, Comprising Three Tenements, Was of Wood and Was Apparently a Benth Trap. There was a fire in the heart of Yonkers yeserday morning which threatened the lives of nine families and put the gallantry of the firemen to a test. The building in which the fire occurred consists of three sets of tenements, sach with a store under it, built on two lots, in Palisade avenue. The building belongs to Daniel

The whole building above the ground floor was divided only by frame partitions covered with lath and plaster. These partitions had doors in them which made the three buildings practically one. The fire ate its way through these frail partitions, and, within a few moments after it started, not a room in the house was habitable, being invaded either by fire or

The fire began in Patrick H. Maher's bake shop. Maher occupied the cellar for his bakery, the ground floor for his shop, and lived on the second floor. On the floor above lived a Miss Kearney, and on the fourth floor was the family of A. Naylor. There were nine persons in the Naylor family.

It was 3:45 o'clock when the fire started. John Maher, a journeyman baker and a brother of Patrick H. Maher, was getting ready to fry crullers in the celiar. Maher had a pot of lard eating on the stove. It boiled over and took fire on the stove. Maher tried to extinguish it with his bare hands. He falled and ran for his life, with the fire chasing him along the woodwork of the stairway.

Shouting "Fire!" he ran up the upper stairs to warn his brother's family and the other tenants. How the alarm reached the street tenants. How the alarm reached the street and the firemen no one seems to knew. The house of Hook and Ladder Company 1 is within half a dozen doors of the scene of the fire, and the firemen were on hand with ladders before the fire burst from the upper windows. Fireman William Lorenz was the first to mount a ladder. He broke a window of the Maher apartments and climbed in. A young woman in her nightdress ran into his arms. She was Mary Daly, the daughter of Maher's housekeeper, and cashier of the store. Lorenz carried her to the window and passed her out to Fireman Robert Struck.

her to the window and passed her out to Fire-man Robert Struck.

"Save my mether!" she cried. Loreng groped his way back and found Mrs. Daly in bed and helpless. He picked her up and carried her to the window. Then he went back again. The smoke was too thick by this time for him to see anything, but he heard a cry for help, and, throwing out his arms, he found a child, Noretta Naylor, who lived on the top floor. She had run down ahead of any of the other mem-bers of her family. Her escape by the stairs was cut off, and she sought refuge in the Maher rooms.

was cut off, and she sought refuge in the Maher rooms.

When Lorenz got to the open air with Noretta Naylor he heard a cry from the street which directed his attention overhead. Hanging part way out of the third-story window was Miss Kearney, nearly overcome by smoke. Lorenz ran up the ladder to her help. She is a very heavy woman, and he was hardly able to drag her out of the window. He was too exhausted to carry her to the street. Others helped him. Harry Schenck, Assistant Foreman of lady Washington Truck, had reached the second floor also. He found Peter Maher wandering about in a dazed way. He lead him to safety. There was no way of escape left for the family of A. Naylor except from the rear of the building. They had been gathered together and got down one flight before they were stopped. At the rear, running along the whole width of the building at each floor, is a wide frame portico. The borticos are separated by partitions into parts for each tenant.

The Naylors took refuge on the portico of the third floor.

parts for each tenant.

The Naylors took refuge on the portice of the third floor. The rear of the building can be seen from James street, and one building there has a one-story extension, which runs back and adjoins it on the south. The men of Protection Hose No. 1, which has its quarters just around a corner from James street, ran to the rear of the house with the men of Hudson Hose Company. John Tynau of Tudson Hose clambered up a

John Tynan of Tindson Hose clambered up a big water leader at the corner of the burning building to the Naylors, and, taking a cichhesine, he began, with Mrs. Naylor's help, to the the Naylor chindren fast to it and lower them to the yard. The first one he lowered was a pretty big boy. The cichhes line broke before he was all the way down, but another fireman caught the boy and saved him from harm. Then a girl was lowered in safety. By this time a ladier had been run up, and the rest of the family was taken down upon it.

been run up, and the rest of the family was taken down upon it.

The fire by this time had reached the roof, spread under it to all the apartments of the top floor, and was ready to burst forth at the top of the houses, it had also scread on the third floor to the apartments of William Hastings. My and Mrs. Hastings have been married only three months, and had just gone to housekeeping. They got out safely, but lost all of their furni-ture and wedding presents.

The Braboard Air Line Makes Another BALTIMORE, Sept. 5.-President Hoffman and lice-President St. John of the Seaboard the rate situation. The Baltimore Steam Packet Company, better known as the Bay Line, the water connection of the Seaboard Air filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission at Washington a new tariff, effective Sept. 7, between Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Old Point Comfort and Baltimore, Wilmington. Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. This tariff is said to be based on a reduction of about 35 to 40 per cent. This means that the war is being extended by the Scaboard to the

furthest possible limits.
Thus far the new tariff filed by the Southern Thus far the new tariff filed by the Southern Railway Company only affects those points in the South reached by both lines, and in the printed tariff no reference is made to other points. Owing to this fact the Inter-State Commerce Commission seems to have regarded the notice as ambiguous, and as a consequence Auditor Smith of the Commission has written a letter to the Southern Railway Company asking whether or not the miximum figures field apply to intermediate points and shorter hauls.

Traffic Matters in the West.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5 .- All Western railroads running into Chicago from Kansas will meet the reductions in grain rates announced by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé on Thursday. The new tariffs will be sent to the Inter-State Commerce Commission at once, to go into effect as soon as the law will permit. The reductions as soon as the law will permit. The reductions amount to from one to two cents per 100 pounds, according to the distance of the shipping point from Chicago. The Joint Traffic Association has ordered the 20-cent, corn rate, Chicago to the Atlantic scaboard, restored on Sept. 16, Grain snippers fear that this will have a tendency to stop the flow of grain to this city, and to again divertitine wan larger quantities to the guif ports. The Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation Company has again lowered its rates, this time 5 cents below those of the car ferry company. ferry company.

To Test the Legality of Their Removal

from Office. ALBANY, Sept. 5. State Factory Inspector O'Leary several weeks ago removed John Jordan of Brooklyn and James Cunningham of New York city from office as Deputy State Fac-New York city from onice as Deputy State Fac-tory Inspectors. These men claim that they were not removed for cause, as required by the law, and that they are still entitled to office. They have retained the Hon. Nor on Chase of this city to establish their claim in the courts. Mr. O'leary said this aftermoon that the men were discharged for sufficient causes, which he will not make public until the case comes up in the courts.

West 14th St. PERTHW 1807. "RELIABLE" CARPETS

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THREE HURT BY A BLAST. Accident at Brondway and Thirty-sixth Street Kesterday.

Three workmen were seriously injured yes terday afternoon by the premature explosion of blast in the excavation for the new hotel at Thirty-sixth street and Broadway. Two of the men will recover. The injuries of the third may prove fatal. The injured men are Patrick Rock, 28 years old, umnarried, of 325 West End avenue; George Barrow, 25, married, of 13 Mott street, and Philip Alwell, 66, married, of 244 East Forty-fourth street. Rock is the most

The excavation extends from Broadway to Sixth avenue along Thirty-sixth street. It was on the Thirty-sixth street side that the explosion took place. The task of excavating for the foundation of the new hotel has been a difficult one, owing to the large masses of rock encountered. Although work has been going on for several weeks the excavation is scarcely half completed. Alwell, Barrow, and Rock began blasting on the Thirty-sixth street front yesterday morning. At half past 2 o'clock in the afternoon two holes had been drilled and charge of powder was placed in one of them. Rock had the cleaner in his hand. The implement is a spoon-shaped cup at the end of a long steel rod. This is used to remove the powdered stone and water from the holes. Whether by mistake or accident, Rock thrust the cleaner into the hole in which the powder had been placed, and an explosion instantly followed.

The three men were hurled from the rock on which they were standing into the excavation fifteen feet beneath them, where fifty or sixty others were at work. As is usual at that time in the day, Broadway was crowded, and several persons harrowly escaped being struck by the large pieces of stone which were sent flying through the air.

Rock was thrown nearly twenty feet, and his body was almost buried by the mass of stone loosened by the blast. He was terribly injured. His clothes were almost torn from him. His right hand and several fingers of his left were blown of, and his head and chest were amass of wounds. ment is a spoon-shaped cup at the end of a long

blown off, and his head and chest were a mass of wounds.
The other two men lay near him. Alwell's left eye was orn out by a piece of stone, and his body and that of Barrow were badly bruised. All three of the injured men were removed to the New York Hospital.

The explosion caused a stampede among the men at work in the excavation, and there was considerable excitement in Broadway when it became known that three persons had been hurt. A crowd gathered at the Broadway side, and it forged against the railing about the excavation with such force that there was danger of it giving way. Finally the police drove the crowd back, and the wounded men were taken away in ambulances. Several women fainted when they saw Hock, who presented a pitiable sight.

The police arrested Andrew Bradley, the fore-man of the workmen, who lives at 724 Eleventh

THESE FIGURES ARE OFFICIAL. The Treasury Department Sends Out of Memorandum for Campaign Use.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 .- With a view of correcting erroneous statements and also to furnish material for campaign use, the Treasur; Department to-day issued the following official memorandum of Treasury deficits and receipts and of the public debt paid by the two last preceding Administrations, which statement also accompanied by a comparison of the cus toms receipts under the McKinley and Wilson laws. It was as follows: During the fiscal year 1888, ended June 30.

1888, the revenues of the Government were \$111.341,273 in excess of its expenditures. During the following fiscal year, 1889, the revenues were \$87,761,080 in excess of the expenditures. During the fiscal year 1890 the revenues were \$85,040,271 in excess of the revenues were \$55,040,371 in excess of the expenditures.

The so-called McKinley Tariff act took effect on 0ct. 1, 1800, and during the fiscal year 1801, ended June 30, 1801, the revenues were \$26,-538,541 in excess of the expenditures. During the fiscal year 1802 the revenues were \$0,914,463 in excess of the expenditures. During the fiscal year 1803 the revenues were \$2,341,674 in excess of the expenditures.

year 1893 the revenues were \$2.341,9.4 in ex-cess of the expenditures.

During the fiscal year 1894 the expenditures exceeded the revenues to the amount of \$69,-803,290,58, notwithstanding the fact that the expenditures of the Government were \$10,752,-676 less than in the preceding year. The Mc-kinley bill was in force during the whole of the scal year 1804. The so-called Wilson Tariff act took effect on

Aug. 28, 1894, and the revenues for the fiscal year 1895 were \$42,805,223,18 less than the expenditures; and during the fiscal year 1896 the revenues were \$25,203,245,70 less than the expenditures.

The receipts from customs and the total receipts from all sources under each act were: UNDER THE M KINLEY ACT.

12 months ending Customs. All Sources, Sept. 30. 1891. \$196,894,357 89 \$371,932,536 81 12 months ending Sept. 30. 1892 185,838,859 19 \$64,847,501 79 12 months ending 189,182,903 46 \$65,534,609 55 11 months ending Aug. 51, 1894 112,590,930 77 299,078,342 91

The following shows the condition of the Treasury March 1, 1880, and March 1, 1893; On the first day of March, 1889, the beginning of Fresident Harrison's Administration, the available funds in the Treasury, exclusive of the \$100,000,000 gold reserve, were as follows: Total.

.....\$230.848,916 19

The values of imports and exports of mer-chandise under the Wilson Tariff act were: Sept. 1, 1894, to Aug. 31, 1895, ... \$750, be, 416 Sept. 1, 1895, to July 31, 1895, ... 877,899,919 817,892,510 The excess of exports of merchandise alone, and of merchandise and silver under the Mo-Kinley act was:

Merchandise Miss. & Silver.

Oct. 1, 50, to Sept. 30, 91. \$88.845,173 \$100.037,310 (set 1, 51, to Sept. 30, 92, 160.845,977 175,041,707 (set 1, 52, to Sept. 50, 93, 40 182,146 68.67;811 (cet. 1, 53, to Aug. 31, 94, 180,840.618 221,327,708

e excess of exports of merchandise alone of merchandise and aliver under Wilson act

Annual average excess of exports of mer-chandise and sliver: Under McKinley act of 1890 #142,157,384 Under Wilson act of 1894 140,111,198

Bishop tartis to Go to Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Sept. 5 .- Cardinal Gibbons announces that Bishop Curtis of Wilmington, Del., will come to Haltimore to fill an important place as soon as his successor is pamed by the Pope. A list of priests from among whom a successor to Bishop Curtis will be named will

MANY SPURIOUS PAUPERS.

ALMSHOUSE SUPERINTENDENT THINKS HE'S GOT 500.

A Police Sergeant's Mother Died There and a Fire Unptain's Mother Is There Now-It Is Proposed to Weed Out Immates with Bank Accounts or Well-to-do Kim. Superintendent John W. Terry of the almssouse on Blackwell's Island has come to the belief that one-fifth or more of the inmates are not persons who should be supported at the public expense. He believes that not only are there many inmates of the asylum who could support themselves or be supported, although with some difficulty, by their relatives or friends, but that there are some persons among his charges who have relatives in this city in excel-

lent circumstances, and that there are even a

few who have a competency. The Superintendent said yesterday:
"It is not very long since the mother of a Police Sergeant died here. She had been here for a long time too. Now and then her son came over to visit her. We have the brother of a police Sergeant here now; we have also the mother of a Captain in the Fire Department. The old woman says that she has another son in even better circumstances, out that they both have refused to take care of her. There is a woman here with \$380 in the safe in the almshouse office; moreover, she gets \$8 m month pension. But she deposits everything in her daughter's name, and so we cannot touch it. The daughter lives in the city and we have repeatedly told her that she ought to take care of her mother. She won't do it, her mother is satisfied here, and the pension money is piling up." Indigent persons, or persons supposed to be indigent, come to the Island on perinits signed by Mr. Blake, Superintendent of the Ontdoor Poor. Mr. Blake, Superintendent of the Ontdoor Poor. Mr. Blake, Superintendent Terry, says, has no means of finding out whether applicants are really proper persons to receive city sid. He must take their word as to their needs. His inapectors, says the almshouse Superintendent, are all busy looking into the cases of those who apply for temporary aid at their horios."

Superintendent Terry showed a reporter the census of the male inmates of the aimshouse, Opposite the name of each one are entered the names of friends in this city, with their addresses; or, in case the inmate represents himself as friendless, the words "no friends." On each page of the list of male inmates there are about twenty names; of these only four or five on each page were said to have no friends. Fully one-half of the remainder have named persons with the same surnames as themselves as their friends.

"That means," said Superintendent Terry, peatedly told her that she ought to take care of

one cach page were said to have no triends. Fully one-half of the remainder have named persons with the same surnames as themselves as their friends.

"That meana," said Superintendent Terry, "that these inmates have relatives living over in the city. Of course it is possible that a man may have self-supporting relatives who are really not able to support him, but in general a pauper is not supposed to have friends or family outside. I believe that five to six hundred persons are being supported by the city when they should not be so supported.

"The almshouse is frightfully overcrowded, we have men sleeping in tents, in hallways, and even in celiars. This winter we look for a heavy increase. Times are hard. The Raines law has stopped the tramps from living on the Bowery on fifteen and twenty cents a day. The police cannot take them in and they must come here. Where are we to find room for them?

"The Commissioners of Charties have been investigating, and they have decided to adopt more rigid methods for the examination of persons who want city aid. It is probable that a corps of inspectors will be appointed, one for each Assembly district. These inspectors will be employed all the time in verifying the stories told by applicants for #d.

"When I came here," said Superintendent Terry in conclusion, "I found that my friends of the old regime had been letting the place run itself. The help here was not paid. Men in responsible posts in the storehouses had no more encouragement to do their duty than if they were doing no work at all. Now, this class against which I am now directing the place run itself. The help here was not paid. Men in responsible posts in the storehouses had no more encouragement to do their duty than if they were doing no work at all. Now, this class against which I am now directing the investigation, and which I hope the inspectors will break up, is known in the almshouse as the 'aristocracy'. They receive, that is to easy, fity cents or a dollar a week from the friends they have in the city.

HER STAGE CAREER BLIGHTED. Mrs. Stiefel Makes the Novel Claim That

Mrs. Katle Stiefel, who is the Fields of the variety team of Murphy and Fields, has brought action for a separation from Isaac Stiefel, whom she secretly married seventeen years ago. Her motion for counsel fee and alimony has been set down for a hearing on Sept. 10 in the Supreme Court, Special Term.

Mrs. Stiefel was Kate Peters, 17 years old, and was living with her parents at 167 East Seventy-eighth street when she married the defendant. She says that he was afraid his father, who was wealthy, would disinherit him if the marriage were known, as she was a Christian and he was a Jew. So at his request the marriage was kept secret. She continued to live at home under her maiden name. She subsequently moved to Plainfield, and he continued to visit her. She had a child and disclosed the marriage, but as Stiefel failed to support her of the child she looked about for employment.

With Herman Schwartz she formed the variety team of Murphy and Fields in 1885. They played throughout this country and Europe, but separated last June, when Stiefel began an action for an absolute divorce in New Jersey, naming Murphy as co-respondent. The case was tried before Vice-Chancellor Stevens, who found in favor of Mrs. Stiefel.

In the present motion for separation Mrs. Stiefel makes the novel statement that the action brought against her for divorce has prevented her from getting another engagement on the stage. She declares that Stiefel has refused to provide for her, aithough he was the cause of breaking up the team, and she declares thas she is now without means. marriage were known, as she was a Christian

she is now without means.

RAPID HOSE LAYING.

Engine 14, in the Presence of Li, Broke-Its Own Record.

In the Fire Department exhibition for Li Hung Chang, at Union square on Tuesday, En-gine 14, Capt. Shay, broke a record made by itself at the same place and upon a similar occasion at the exhibition given last year for the Japanese Field Marshal, Yamagata. The house of Engine 14 is in Eighteenth street, just west of Broadway. Water was taken from a hydrant on the cast side of Broadway, about twelve fees north of the north crossing of Sixteenth street. The distance from where the engine turned into Broadway, at Eichteenth street, to the hydrant, is about 450 feet. Adding the 227 feet from the engine house to Broadway would make the distance from house to bydrant about 675 feet, or a trifle more than an eighth of a mile. From the engine, at the hydrant, a line of hose 250 feet long was stretched around to the centre of the plaza in front of the reviewing stand. of Broadway. Water was taken from a hydrant

water was started through the pipe on the plaza in one minute and forty-two seconds from the time the engine left its house. The time in the Yamagata display was 1:45.

New Companies Incorporated, ALBANY, Sept. 5 .- The following companies have been incorporated:

The Phillipstown Crushing Company of Cold Spring, Putnam county, to deal in road machinery and to contract for crushing stone and constructing and repairing roads, Capital, \$2,500. Directors—Henry Metcalfe, Richard Giles of Cold Spring; John M. Touchey and William Church Osborn of Garrisons, and others. Dr. E. P. Jenkins's Dental Company, to establish

Dr. E. P. Jenkins's Bental Company, to establish and maintain dental parlors in New York city, Capital, \$5,000. Directors—Edward P. Jenkins, Erbino C. Phillips, Fred S. Aahley, and Ida K. M. Jenkins of New York city. Capital, \$3,000. Directors—agnes Martyn, H. H. Knowles, and Grace Stanton of New York city. Capital, \$3,000. Directors—agnes Martyn, H. H. Knowles, and Grace Stanton of New York city. The Cano Novely Manufacturing Company of New York city, in manufacturing and novelities made of leather. Capital, \$15,000. Directors—Lewis Cano, Frank D. Trett, and Anton Semmler of New York city.

The Massberg and Granville Manufacturing

Irr of New York city.

The Massberg and Granville Manufacturing Company of New York has filed with the Becretary of State a certificate of an increase of its capital stock from \$500,000 to \$700,000.

The company has no debts or habilities.



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